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Facts for Farmers.

In July, 1913, there was imported into the United States about 2,000 bushels of corn. In October the Democratic tariff law put corn on the free list. In July, 1914, the importations of corn amounted to 1,744,535 bushels. In practically all the corn growing states there are boys' corn clubs, maintained for the purpose of teaching boys how to select seed and increase productiveness with the hope of making corn growing more profitable for the American farmer. If every manager of a boys' club will give his pupils the figures quoted above, it is a safe prediction that when the lads arrive at voting age they will do something in addition to seed selection to make corn growing more profitable in this country. There will not only be fewer missing hills in the corn but more missing cargoes of corn imports.

Despite the handicaps to unrestricted trade caused by the European war, the total imports for April last reached the sum of \$160,576,106, compared with \$159,677,291 in July, 1914, the last peace month under the Democratic tariff law. But, whereas the imports for July, 1914, paid to the national treasury the sum of \$22,988,465, the imports for April, 1915, \$1,000,000 greater, paid but \$16,020,690 of revenue, a decrease of 32 per cent. Compared with the prevailing rate of duty during the entire period of the Underwood law up to March, 1915, the decrease in the rate of duty for April was 25 per cent. The decrease in March was 7 1/2 below the prevailing rate.

In other words, farm products, which were nearly all put on the free list by the Underwood act, are becoming an increasingly larger share of our import trade. This hits the farmer and the government revenues at the same time.

Collector Malone, of the port of New York, recently issued a statement showing, among other things, the value of commodities brought into that port from North American, South American, and Asiatic countries. Most of the North American imports were from Canada. The figures for the month of April, 1914, and the same month in 1915 are as follows:

Imports from North America, April, 1914, \$15,077,080; April, 1915, \$22,886,183.

Imports from South America, April, 1914, \$18,886,723; April, 1915, \$21,277,875.

Imports from Asia, April, 1914, \$10,000,000; April, 1915, \$12,032,036.

Total, April, 1914, \$33,883,803; April, 1915, \$45,196,734.

These were goods entered at the port of New York alone, and do not include importations at New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, and other ports. As they come

from countries which are chiefly agricultural, they must of necessity consist chiefly of farm products. The embargo placed by England on foodstuffs from Australia has eliminated that source of competition for the time being.

A change from condensed and evaporated to malted milk production is the only hope held out under the Democratic free trade tariff, by H. B. Miller, to those engaged in the milk industry in the Pacific northwest, and even this alternative may give but a temporary impulse to the trade.

Mr. Miller, former United States Consul in China, was recommended by the University of Oregon to ascertain the reason for the depression in the milk industry in that state, and his thorough study of the subject has convinced him beyond a doubt that the stagnation is due to the foreign competition engendered by the Underwood tariff law which placed condensed milk on the free list while at the same time taxing the manufacturer for his raw materials—sugar and tin plate—and giving no refund for the consumption thereof. This is a typical example of the "Underwood Idea," which, briefly stated, is taxation of raw materials and free trade or a revenue-only tariff on the manufactured article.

Condensed milk is not listed separately in the official reports, but the importation of fresh and condensed milk under Democratic law for the period of October, 1913, to June, 1915, inclusive, was valued at \$1,056,230, compared with \$125,452, under Republican law October, 1912, to June, 1913. For the nine months ending March, 1915, we imported this product to the value of \$1,945,541. No revenue for the government and another slap at the farmer.

A Medicine Chest for 25c.

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestion and inflammation. If you doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c bottle and prove it. All druggists.

He Changes His Mind Quite Often.

"In regard to Mexico, the President of the United States has shown an element of true greatness by frankly announcing that he has changed his mind," says the Washington Post. If frankly announcing that he has changed his mind is an evidence of true greatness it must be conceded that President Wilson has few equals and no superiors.

He has not only changed his mind once, but he has changed

it twice in regard to the Mexican situation. In May, 1914, he declared his intention of securing the removal of the de facto head of the Mexican government and of interfering in Mexican affairs in other respects, particularly in the control of the public land policies of that government. A few months later, in his speech in Indianapolis, he frankly announced that he had changed his mind and asserted that there must be no interference and that Mexico must work out her problems without the assistance or influence of this country. Now he just as frankly announces that he has again reversed himself and proposes to exert an active and aggressive influence in controlling internal affairs of that afflicted country.

But it is not with regard to the Mexican problem only that President Wilson so frankly announces a change of mind. A few years ago he was writing books in which he denounced the initiative and referendum. When he became a candidate for president, he frankly announced that he had been mistaken, that he had changed his mind and that he advocated those principles of popular government. Since his election, however, he has evidently returned to his former opinion, for his voice has not been once raised in advocacy of direct legislation. Prior to his election he was a devout advocate of the presidential primary law, but in recent months he has made known his opinion that legislation of this kind is impracticable.

On the stump, when he was seeking the votes of the American people, he was an outspoken advocate of free tolls for American coast-wise shipping through the Panama Canal, but soon after he had come into a position of power he frankly announced his change of mind and forced through Congress a law repealing the free tolls provision.

As a candidate for the favor of the electorate, he was a champion of civil service reform and for many years was vice president of the Civil Service Reform League, but as a dispenser of patronage he has resorted to the spoils system to such a large extent as to indicate a complete and astonishing change of mind.

As a candidate of the Democratic party he denounced extravagance in public business and pledged himself to an economical administration, but in an address to Congress he frankly announced his change of mind by saying that in his opinion the American people did not care how much money was spent provided they got something for it.

Truly, it must be conceded that in frankly announcing changes of mind, President Wilson is unsurpassed, and if this be an element of true greatness, as the Washington Post assumes, he will go down in history with scarcely a peer.

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COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.

Fifth account filed in guardianship of Charles Boyer.

Sale bill returned in estate of John W. Bicknell. Application filed to increase widow's allowance.

Fourth account filed in guardianship of Maude C. Faulkner.

First and final account filed in estate of I. H. Bertram.

Sale bill filed in estate of John H. Geeting.

Last will of Hollis Hartzell was admitted to probate and record.

Callie Hartzell was appointed executrix under said will; bond \$500.

First and final account filed in estate of Hamilton W. Mullenix.

Answer and cross-petition of Celia Carter filed in estate of W. M. Carter.

Application filed for appointment of an administrator of estate of Charles T. Mutchner.

Mollie M. E. Stone filed application to be appointed executrix under the will of D. E. Stone.

Application filed for appointment of a guardian for Donald B. Mutchner, a minor. Choice of guardian filed.

J. E. Engleken was appointed administrator of estate of Barthold Engleken; bond \$2000.

Sixth account filed in guardianship of Anna Nissly.

First account filed in guardianship of Oscar Royer and others.

First and final account filed in estate of J. L. Husted.

Sale of real estate returned in guardianship of Carrie E. Haines.

Susie E. Baker was appointed executrix under will of Clayton Baker; bond \$10,000.

Mollie M. E. Stone was appointed executrix under the will of David E. Stone; bond \$1000.

Application filed by bondsman for release from bond in guardianship of Ida Ogden.

Inventory and appraisal filed in estate of John Rine.

First and final account filed in estate of John W. Bicknell.

Chalmer T. Mutchner was appointed administrator of estate of Charles T. Mutchner; bond \$8000.

Anna Mutchner was appointed guardian of Donald B. Mutchner; bond \$1000.

New bond in sum of \$20,000 filed in guardianship of Maude C. Faulkner.

Sale bill filed in estate of Abraham Harless.

Maud Walker filed her resignation as one of the executors of Mary C. Walker's will.

Maud Walker was appointed guardian of Nellie Walker.

Application filed by Daniel Yount to be appointed administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, of estate of Perry Creaiger.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jasper E. Fitzwater, 20, farmer, Greenville R. D. 8, son of Henry C. Fitzwater, and Elsie M. Bretz, 18, Greenville R. D. 8,

Continued on fourth page.

ASSESSORS ARE TO BE ELECTED

The Parrett-Whittemore Act Repeals Warnes Law

A CONSPIRACY TO DISCREDIT

Attacks the Willis Administration by a Combination of Newspapers, Legislators, Grafters and Cox Machine Hands—Cost 100 Official Heads.

Columbus.—(Special)—The imperative duties of the general assembly, which finished its work on May 27, were to return to the people powers of which they had been recently robbed and to reduce the number and size of state salaries.

The record shows that they fulfilled this obligation although a powerful minority in each house was taught tricks of obstruction by Manager Finley, who was asked by telephone for instructions in detail whenever a fight was on and an expensive campaign of abusive misrepresentations was carried on from Cox headquarters, across the street.

The conspiracy to discredit the Willis administration was enthusiastically abetted by the thousands put in office to perpetuate the power of the autocrat and by the grafters who feared investigation of their departments.

Return the Power to Tax.

The clearest command, perhaps, of all those given by the voters at the polls last November, related to the centralized tax law, enacted as the so-called Warnes law, which took from the people the right to select tax assessors and placed 2,068 jobs at the disposal of the governor. The Parrett-Whittemore bill to carry out the will of the people in this regard is now upon the statute books and assessors will again be elected in November.

The Bellie Bill Defeated.

But for the obstructive tactics of the Democratic minority in the House, the Warnes law would not have been upon the statute books during the assessment this spring. The Bellie bill to give at once the taxation machinery in the various counties into the hands of the county auditors required a two-thirds vote to prevent delay by the I. & R. and would have saved half a million dollars of useless expense, but the Republicans had not the necessary two-thirds vote. State Chairman Finley refused to permit the Democratic members to vote for it, although a number of them wished to.

A Few Dogs Barked.

It is significant that there has been very little criticism of the act which this defeat made necessary—a change in the personnel of the 102 district assessors throughout the state—save in the papers controlled by the former administration. The facts will show, however, when the present assessment has been completed that this removal was more than justified. No man can operate a private business successfully if all the employees are antagonistic to him. The governor applied good business sense to the tax situation.

The Democratic, civil service, deputy assessors were not removed but new district assessors, in sympathy with the administration were put over them, who will hold them responsible for good returns. The power to select license commissioners was returned to the voters and management of agricultural department given to farmers.

THE FEELING GROWS; WILLIS IS MAKING GOOD

The outstanding political fact in Ohio is the feeling that Governor Willis has been making good. Confronted by Cox machine embarrassments on every hand, he has taken hold of the state machinery with no uncertain hand. Legislation promised has been enacted by an unopposed legislature. The governor helped, but he did not prepare the bills, as did former executives. He has seen more callers than any recent governor of the state; he has maintained the dignity of the office, and still has been accessible to the citizens of Ohio, just as he was when a common citizen. Not even the efforts of a highly-subsidized Cox press bureau, maintained under the direction of an editor of one of Mr. Cox's newspapers, have been able to undermine the constantly growing feeling of confidence in the integrity and possibilities of the Willis administration.

LESSENING COST OF GOVERNMENT

A Story of the Eighty-First General Assembly

SHORTENING THEIR SALARIES

The Fake Civil Service and Ninety Days for Filing Referendum Petitions Keeps Many Supernumerary Employees in Service Until September.

Columbus.—(Special)—A reduction of about \$400,000, principally in salaries, has been made in the expenses of the various departments of the state, the largest single saving being \$134,460 in the liquor licensing commission. The tax commission cut off \$17,000 of unnecessary expenses without endangering efficiency.

It is significant that almost every Cox-appointed board still in power argued to the Appropriation Committee and Chairman Reighard an alleged necessity for still more money, while the few boards already in the hands of Willis appointees were asking that the amounts granted in the two previous years be cut because as a result of economies already effected they were no longer needed.

The new superintendent of banking who has been four months in office has cut the cost of his department \$20,000 a year.

An example of some of the economies that have been instituted in the short period of this administration: The system of chemical analysis carried on by the agricultural commission heretofore has cost \$20,000 a year. By the establishment of a chemical laboratory under the State Board of Health, with adequate equipment for all emergencies, a savings will be made this year in this one item of \$11,500. After the close of the present year the work will be carried on at a cost not to exceed \$5,000 a year—an annual saving of \$15,000.

Savings in Other Departments. The payroll of the State Highway Department has been materially reduced without impairment of the services and this saving of money is to be used in actual road building.

Another economy effected was in the Utilities Commission where a reduction of over \$50,000.00 per year, from estimated requirements of the department, was made; while something over \$100,000.00 has been cut off in the expenses of the Board of Administration.

Feeding the Machine Hands.

Much larger reductions in the salary list could have been made had not the Democrats by a constitutional amendment and a statute based thereon fixed upon the state payroll unnecessary employees, giving them unnecessarily large salaries.

GOVERNOR TOOK LIKING TO THEM

Frank B. Willis Interviewed By Cincinnati Enquirer

PRaises FOR LEGISLATORS

Secures Abolished Salaries Reduced—The Taxing System Now in the Hands of the People—A Really Civil Service Law.

Columbus.—(Special)—"The Legislature has done splendid work, and the work done is the work of the Legislature," said Willis. This was the Governor's way of saying that it was an unopposed Legislature. "I am glad," said he, "to call attention to the fact that the pledges which we made to the people have been redeemed. For example, we said during the campaign that salaries had been raised in an unwarranted manner, and that the number of office holders had been unduly increased. Right away a commission was appointed to look into this matter and, as a result, something like \$100,000 was saved in salaries at the first stab."

Splendid Spirit Shown.

"To show the splendid spirit of cooperation that has prevailed to the end of bringing about economy I need not refer to the fact that the Superintendent of Banks, Harry Hall, without any suggestion from me or any one else, voluntarily went before the Committee on Appropriations and asked that allowance made for his department by the Budget Committee be reduced about \$20,000. He had found where expenditures could be curtailed that much without injuring the public service. Savings of that kind have been made right along under the new administration. In the liquor license department alone we have saved something like \$100,000."

Wrecked a Machine.

"The Legislature carried out the pledge that political control of the taxation machinery would be abolished and restored the taxation system to the hands of the people."

"Under the preceding administration the liquor system of the state was dominated by the Executive and made a political machine. We have put that power back into the hands of the people themselves, so far as the issuing of licenses is concerned, while in no way weakening the state's responsibility to see that the laws are enforced."

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE MADE GOOD

Every Platform and Campaign Promise Kept Fully

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Popular Government Has Displaced Autocracy, the Saloon License Will Be Issued By County Officers, and the Voters Will Choose Assessors.

Columbus.—(Special)—Has the Republican party in good faith and effectively kept the promises which secured for it return to power in the state? Has it corrected the abuses its platform condemned?

The important paragraphs in that instrument are quoted below and comment added:

"The Republicans of Ohio condemn the present State Executive for his assumption of autocratic powers; for his usurpation of the legislative functions; for having used his official prerogatives to create a gigantic machine; for his creation of many useless offices and commissions; for his trifling with Civil Service."

The legislature has taken from the governor the autocratic power to remove every state employee and control of the amounts paid each for services. Hereafter positions will be filled from lists of those who win in the merit contest before a bipartisan civil service commission.

Control of the right to operate a saloon has been taken from the executive and given to officials elected locally. The state jobs now properly under civil service are no longer in the governor's gift and useless officers, except those fixed in position by statute of the Cox legislature, have been removed.

"We arraign the so-called Warnes law for its flagrant violation of the principle of local self-government. We condemn the taxation policy of the Cox administration which seeks to increase revenue rather than to curb expenditures."

The Parrett-Whittemore law returns to the electorate the choosing of tax assessors next year. Governor Cox took that power to himself.

"We denounce the so-called Kilpatrick law for its destruction of the wise provisions of the Smith one cent law."

The Kilpatrick law was repealed and the governor was adamant against public improvements or the plea of impoverished cities for laws which might jeopardize the Smith one cent tax limit.

"We not only favor the workman's compensation law, which we participated in enacting, but we favor the increase in the maximum amount to be paid for death and total disability under said law."

No one of the thousand and one falsehoods uttered by the Democratic press bureau has been repeated so often as the warning to workmen that the Republicans would destroy the compensation law of Governor Cox. This statement contained a double deceit.

The workmen's compensation law, as it now stands, was enacted by Republican votes and signed by Governor Harmon. A commission in which organized labor, the manufacturers' association and the state each had a representative investigate the question in America and Europe and reported the bill. But the Democratic press today is crying out "If Willis puts a Republican on the industrial commission it will destroy workmen's compensation."

The promise to increase the death and total disability benefits was not kept because the manufacturers and working men's organizations united to ask that no change in awards be made till more experience is had.

"We pledge the Republican party to discourage unnecessary local expenditures and to restore an economical management of state affairs by abolishing all unnecessary offices and commissions."

All legislation which would increase local expenditures was defeated or vetoed. A number of offices and commissions were abolished but many of them are protected from removal by a constitutional amendment and by statutes enacted with a view to keep the political lieutenants of the late governor on the state payroll till the campaign next year when Mr. Cox expects again to run for governor.

The Cass highway bill is the largest piece of constructive legislation that has been enacted in Ohio for many years. It recodifies and revises a multitude of laws enacted piecemeal, reduces them in volume, and puts them into language that even the layman—be he farmer, mechanic or merchant—may read and understand. The state highway commission is to have the legitimate direction of the main-market roads of the state, thus preserving the unity of the state road system, without the undue and dangerous centralization of power at Columbus, which marked former laws. The county secures greater local control by reason of the fact that, under the new law, the county surveyor becomes county highway superintendent, under direction of the state commissioner. Large economies in salaries and overhead expenses, will be effected and this money turned to legitimate road building.